

ton in South Carolina, one in its brown livery," there are good reasons for believing that Audubon was in error and mistook the young of the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) for the young of the White-crowned.

Dr. Coues also records (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 1868, p. 115) the White-crowned Sparrow for South Carolina, the observations being made at Columbia. As this list contains many errors, he also undoubtedly confused this bird with the White-throated Sparrow, as Mr. Leverett M. Loomis never met with *Z. leucophrys* at Chester during fourteen years of careful research. As Dr. Coues spent but two years at Columbia, the reason why so many errors appear in his 'Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina' is obvious.

The Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) has thus far remained unrecorded for South Carolina. On April 28, 1898, I shot two specimens, and on May 8 of the same year I secured two additional examples, all of them being taken near Mount Pleasant. On August 30, 1904, I observed another specimen, but did not obtain it. These swallows were in company with the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) and were readily identified by their rufous upper tail-coverts. This is the first record of capture for the State; although its probable occurrence was first mentioned by Dr. Coues in his 'Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina' (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 1868, p. 111). Dr. Coues says: "I do not know of the occurrence of *H[irundo] lunifrons*, but there is reason to believe that it may pass through during its migrations."—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Recent Albinos from Illinois and Michigan.**—An adult male Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), with decidedly albinistic plumage, was taken by me at Hubbard Woods, Ill., on April 7, 1909. The general appearance of the bird in the field was splotched white and brown, but on closer inspection it could be seen that the whole crown was white, the back and wings being rather mixed in color. The bird was not, then, bilaterally albino. On the whole, the white and brown were in about the same proportion. The whole throat and breast were white; eyes and feet natural color.

An adult female Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phœniceus*) showing albinistic tendencies in the first three or four primaries of the left wing, I collected at Long Lake, seven miles southwest of Traverse City, Michigan, on July 23, 1909. This bird was singled out of a flock as peculiar in appearance and secured with some trouble.

These two specimens were mounted by myself and presented to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in September of the same year, as an addition to the collection of albino birds in that institution. At that time no other mounted specimens of albinos of these species were on display in that collection.

I might add that on June 29, 1909, on the waters of Long Lake mentioned above, I succeeded in securing after half a day's pursuit a juvenile Loon (*Gavia imber*). This bird weighed three and one-half pounds and measured twenty-one inches in length. I judged the specimen to be about one-third grown, since an old one weighs from eight to ten or eleven pounds on the average. A common perch six inches long was taken from the throat.

On July 1, a boy who had been sailing on the lake came upon another young loon and secured it with his hands. It weighed one quarter of a pound and was about seven inches in length. I judged this one to have been hatched not over two days. The odd thing about these two captures is that the growth of the birds was so far advanced in one and so little in the other.

I mounted both of these specimens and they are now in my private collection. On July 4 I went out on the lake again and came upon another very young loon, which I let go, in company with the two adults.—McCORMICK JEWETT, *New Haven, Conn.*

**Destruction of Young Water Birds by a Storm.**—On August 28, and for some days following that date, a severe storm swept the Pacific coast of Washington. At that time of the year the nestlings on the bird islands were just about ready to fly. Some had already gone to the water, and those that were still on the rocks were blown into the pounding surf by the raging wind. When the storm abated the coast was strewn with dead birds. In walking a quarter of a mile I picked up 58 dead birds and half that number of crippled and half drowned ones. The Gulls suffered least for they had taken to the water some weeks before and were able to reach places of safety. Many Cormorants perished, nearly all of the Puffins, and all the California Murres. A half a hundred thousand birds must have perished.—ALBERT B. REAGAN, *Supervising Warden of the Olympic Bird Reserves.*

**The Tagging of Nesting Birds.**—The plan introduced by Dr. Leon J. Cole of New Haven, Conn., for the marking of birds, both old and young, should prove in time of much value by its help in solving some of the problems connected with their migratory movements, and for that reason we may wish it a success.

My experience, however, in the tagging of young Martins, as I regret to say, has not proved altogether successful. For example, a brood tagged July 26 was found to have left the chamber safely, but not so the remaining members of another brood similarly marked two days later. On August 12 the remains of this bird were found just outside the chamber on the martin-house platform, some of the nesting material it seems having become attached to the aluminum band on the bird's right leg, holding it fast and thus causing it to perish after being abandoned to its fate by the